

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraphs 0036, 0041, 0042, 0044, 0050, 0053, 0055, 0056 and 0058 of the specification as follows:

[0036] An exterior of the PDP 20 is substantially quadrilateral (in the first preferred embodiment, it is rectangular with long sides in a lateral or X axis direction). An outer circumference of the chassis base 22 substantially corresponds to the shape of the PDP 20. The chassis base 22 is made of a material such as aluminum that has excellent thermal conduction characteristics. A circuit assembly 30 is mounted to the side of the chassis base 22 opposite to the side of the chassis base that is closest to the PDP 20. Circuit assembly 30 may be comprised of many circuit elements. Each circuit element 31 can be a separate circuit board attached to the chassis base 22. Alternatively, each circuit element 31 may be a single integrated circuit chip or a group of integrated circuit chips or a single electrical component or a group of electrical components that generate heat when functioning.

[0041] Since heat is distributed differently for different areas of the chassis base 22, the present invention provides regulating members (or partitions or barriers or strips) 32, which are mounted to upper areas of the chassis base 22, that modifies the air temperature by forcing very hot air to mix with relatively cooler air before exiting from the inside of the plasma display panel. The regulating members 32 regulate the flow of air above ~~the elements~~ each circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30.

[0042] [[The]] Each regulating ~~members~~ member 32 [[are]] is mounted to the chassis base 30 at a predetermined distance from ~~the elements~~ a corresponding circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30. In the first preferred embodiment of the present invention, one of the regulating members 32 is mounted for each circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30. As illustrated in FIG. 1, [[the]] each regulating ~~members~~ member 32 [[are]] is arranged along the axis X direction above each ~~of the elements~~ circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30 to force hot air rising in a +Y direction to move in a +/- X direction to mix with cooler air before emerging from the plasma display device.

[0044] The concave and convex shapes of [[the]] each regulating member 32 [[are]] is based on the position of the same relative to the circuit assembly 30. In other words, when the regulating member 32 is attached to the chassis base, the convex section 320a is disposed directly above a center of a heat generating circuit element 31 of circuit assembly 30 to force rising hot air generated by the functioning element to divide and move sideways in a +/- X-direction to mix with relatively cooler air prior to emerging from the plasma display device. That is, in a state of being mounted to the chassis base 22, the convex section 320a of each of the regulating members 32 curves outwardly in a direction toward the element of the circuit assembly 30, and the concave sections 322a of each of the regulating members 32 curve inwardly away from the circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30. The sub convex sections 324a of each of the regulating members 32 also curve outwardly in a direction toward the circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30.

[0050] As illustrated in FIG. 4, ~~[[the]] each regulating members~~ member 32 according to the first embodiment ~~[[act]]~~ serves to force the most extreme hottest air rising from the corresponding circuit element 31 ~~elements~~ of the circuit assembly 30 toward areas that are not directly above ~~elements~~ a circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30 as illustrated by the arrows. The hot air then mixes with the cool air such that the heat at the top of the back cover 26 is more evenly distributed and is moderated. Therefore, when users makes contact with the top of the back cover 26, excessive heat that may cause injury is no longer a problem.

[0053] The main body 40a of the regulating member 40 includes non-aperture portions 400a corresponding to the locations directly above each heat producing ~~elements~~ circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30 and aperture portions 402a corresponding to the locations between ~~[[the]]~~ adjoining circuit elements of the circuit assembly 30. The connecting members 40b are integrally formed to the non-aperture portions 400a and include holes 40c having formed therein threads so that the regulating member 40 can be coupled to the chassis base 22 using screws 44.

[0055] As illustrated in FIG. 6, with the regulating member 40 structured as described above according to the second embodiment, hot air generated by ~~the elements~~ circuit element 31 of the circuit assembly 30 during operation of the plasma display device rises vertically

(+Y direction) to be blocked by the non-aperture portions 400a of the regulating member 40. As a result, the air is forced in a +/- X direction (sideways or laterally) toward the aperture portions 402a causing the hot air to mix with the relatively cool air in this area, then this mixed air passes through the apertures 404a. This results in a more even distribution of temperature at a top of a back cover 26 while preventing extreme heat from emerging at the top of the back cover 26.

[0056] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a chassis base according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention. Like reference numerals for elements identical to those described with reference to the first preferred embodiment will be used. As illustrated in FIG. 7, a regulating member 50 includes a main body 50a and connecting members 50b, identical to the second preferred embodiment. However, the main body 50a is configured differently than main body 40a of the second embodiment in that the main body 50a of the third embodiment includes first aperture portions (or lightly perforated portions) 500a corresponding to locations over corresponding circuit elements of a circuit assembly 30, and second aperture portions (or heavily perforated portions) 502a corresponding to locations over areas between [[the]] adjoining circuit elements of the circuit assembly 30. Accordingly, the main body 50a is formed with apertures over its entire surface.

[0058] Therefore, with reference to FIG. 8, the first aperture portions 500a are located over areas where there is a flow of hot air resulting from the generation of heat by circuit

element 31 or elements of the circuit assembly 30, and the second aperture portions 502a are located over areas corresponding to between [[the]] adjoining circuit elements of the circuit assembly 30 where there is a relatively cool flow of air. Since the first aperture portions 500a have an aperture ratio of less than 20%, most of the rising hot air does not pass through the aperture portions 500a and is instead induced toward the second aperture portions 502a. When forced towards the second aperture portions 502a, the hot air is moderated or cooled. With the aperture ratio of 80% or greater of the second aperture portions 502a, air is relatively easily passed through the second aperture portions 502a so that the hot air is mixed with the relatively cool air in this vicinity before passing through the second aperture portions 502a.